

HAWK

MAY 1969





1ST AVIATION BRIGADE

HAWK

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Saigonp. 18

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Front cover: Huey slick high over Vietnam at sunset. Photo by SP5 Michael J. McIntosh.

Back Cover: Tail rotor of an LOH Cayuse taken at night by SP5 Joseph F. Whinnery.

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DEPUTY BRIGADE COMMANDER

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COMMANDER 17th CAG
COMMANDER 164th CAG
COMMANDER 165th CAG
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Feature stories, photographs and art work of general interest to 1st Aviation Brigade personnel are invited. Write HAWK Magazine, Information Office, 1st Aviation Brigade, APO 96384.

EDITORIAL

Ever since the H-21 "banana boats" of the 57th Transportation Detachment arrived in Vietnam in 1961, U. S. involvement in the South Vietnamese conflict has meant helicopters. It has also meant Army Aviation.

The 57th Transportation Detachment is now known as the 120th Assault Helicopter Company. It belongs to a rather new, by its standards, parent unit—the 1st Aviation Brigade.

Officers and men of the brigade will mark their third anniversary on May 25, 1969 probably the same way they marked Christmas and Thanksgiving. They will be in the air around the clock carrying troops, shooting it out with the VC-NVA and giving as much assistance as possible to anyone who needs it, regardless of nationality or unit designation—just as long as the requester is friendly.

Statistics on the brigade stagger the imagination. Its fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft transport more passengers than the world's largest commercial airline. In an average month it accounts for more than 2,800 confirmed enemy killed—more than any division. It provides transition training for Korean and Vietnamese Air Force rotary wing aviators into the different models of U. S. helicopters.

The brigade has participated in every major successful combat operation that has taken place since its formation. And it has done so with the professionalism, esprit de corps and general excellence for which Army Aviation is noted.

HAWK extends its congratulations to the brigade on its third anniversary.

CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

by Chaplain (LTC) Paul K. McAfee
Brigade Chaplain

When I was a young man, first developing my nebulous conception of God, I had the usual vision of an elderly man with a long white beard and stern eyes, watching with judgement from behind a heavenly veil which my gaze could not penetrate.

This conception was shattered one day when I heard a man pray. He was a big, stalwart farmer whose attitude and physical structure spelled MAN with a capital M. I listened to him as he prayed and I wanted to open my eyes, raise my head and look. The man obviously was talking to someone right beside him!

To him, Christ was right there, close enough to touch, real enough to love, compassionate enough to listen. This made me think of my own idea of God. I had prayed often in my own poor way. But it was as though I must raise my voice to incalculable heights, to a far-off God.

And now—here was one who *talked* to Him as though they sat in rocking chairs on a front porch on a pleasant summer evening and chatted about the weather!

Now I know the farmer was right. We have to learn that Christ comes to us where we are as a Personal Savior. He comes to the company area, during our routine details, at our desks and typewriters, in the gun pits, on the bunker line, in the helicopter cockpits and the gunners seat. Where we are there he is and we are stronger and better and a little closer to heaven because of His closeness to us.

from the **CAREER COUNSELOR**

Two exciting reenlistment opportunities, available to those with less than four years of service for pay purposes, are the subjects of this month's column.

These options are concerned with the Army Security Agency and Special Intelligence duties.

The Army Security Agency is the command with the mission of providing electronic communications security in support of our national defense effort. It is possible to reenlist for ASA if you are trained or qualified for training in electronics, languages, communications and other technical and administrative fields. Among some of the positions you might fill with ASA are field radio repairman, general cryptographic repairman, data processing equipment operator, or foreign language interceptor. To qualify for ASA you must reenlist for 3-6 years, be an E-5 or below, a high school graduate or equivalent and have a GT score of 100 or higher.

The Special Intelligence duty option is certain to satisfy those with a desire for something different. These duties include the reading, searching, filing, translating and interpreting of all types of information.

Personnel entering this field will be trained as a military intelligence specialist, area intelligence specialist or military intelligence coordinator. There is unlimited opportunity in this Special Intelligence area and men and women who show sufficient interest and ability may be selected as investigators or for technical and supervisory positions. Those with an aptitude for languages may also apply for special language training.

You'll not only find this option exciting but also challenging. It is open to men and women, E-5 or below, who reenlist for 3-6 years.

See your career counselor.

Brigade Celebrates...

3RD YEAR IN VIETNAM

The weather was hot and humid. Honor guards were quite uncomfortable. The proceedings, though short, seemed too long in that blazing sun on the asphalt strip at Ton Son Nhut. Eventually, however, Lieutenant General Jean E. Engler, deputy commanding General U.S. Army, Vietnam, presented the colors of the 1st Aviation Brigade to them Brigadier General Seneff, the first commanding general of the brigade, the ceremony "marked a significant milestone in the growth of Army Aviation." Few observers of the conflict in Vietnam over the past three years would

disagree with his statement. The date was May 25, 1966.

The aircraft and the men of the Brigade have literally forced a "face lift" on the Vietnamese battle portrait. No longer are there safe recluses where the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese Army units can claim superiority. Brigade reconnaissance and surveillance aircraft maintain a watch on the entire country 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Brigade slicks and gunships make thousands of combat assaults annually into every nook and cranny of South Vietnam, meeting the

enemy on his ground—never allowing him security and undermining his every operation.

Brigade medium-and heavy-lift helicopters transport troops, equipment, guns, ammunition, food, medical supplies and practically every other known war necessity directly to the combat troops in the field. This capability has allowed the infantry to take his artillery with him wherever he goes, as rapidly as he goes and to have the umbrella protection on a constant basis.

It has allowed all our ground units to cover much more area



1st AVIATION BRIGADE...

ARMY AVIATION THROUGHOUT VIETNAM



1st AVIATION
BRIGADE



THIRD MARINE
AMPHIBIOUS FORCE

212 COMBAT AVIATION BATTALION



1 FIELD FORCE

17th COMBAT AVIATION GROUP



11 FIELD FORCE

12th COMBAT AVIATION GROUP



IV CORPS SENIOR ADVISORY GROUP

164th COMBAT AVIATION GROUP



Brigadier Gen. Allen M. Burdett receives 1st Aviation Brigade Commanders Tabs from Gen. Creighton W. Abrams and Brig. CSM Glenn E. Owens. Outgoing Brigade commander Maj. Gen. Robert R. Williams looks on.

than they would ordinarily be able to cover, and to gain a maximum efficiency from each combat soldier.

And it has allowed the South Vietnamese Army to gain at least parity, if not superiority, to its enemy in the shortest possible time through expanded use of brigade reconnaissance and assault aircraft.

The brigade is the Army Aviation link with all Allied Forces in South Vietnam. It supports Republic of Korea Army forces in the II Corps Tactical Zone, Republic of Thailand Forces and Australian Army and Navy Forces in both the III and IV Corps Tactical Zones and ARVN's wherever they operate.

Brigade pilots also provide joint service intelligence for Navy artillery off the coast of Vietnam and for tactical air strikes for the Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers.

In addition, the men of the 165th Aviation Group (FFM) provide flight following and airfield operations at airfields throughout South Vietnam.

But in addition to all the support activities, the 1st Aviation Brigade is essentially a combat unit. It has contributed significantly to every single successful combat operation which has taken place in South

Vietnam since its formation.

Its gunships and doorguns of its 32 assault helicopter companies and three air cavalry squadrons have destroyed more enemy structures, sunk more sampans and killed more of the enemy than any division in the conflict for the same time period.

It has provided the difference between victory and defeat in crucial battle after crucial battle, particularly distinguishing itself in the myriad of operations designed to repulse the enemy offensive of TET, 1968.

During an average month, the brigade's units for some 2,800 enemy killed, 1,300 damaged and 2,350 destroyed enemy structures, 579 damaged and 1650 destroyed enemy sampans.

Brigade aircraft transport in a typical month more the 600,000 passengers and in excess of 120,000 tons of supplies all the way from the demilitarized zone to the Gulf of Siam.

The brigade is comprised of more than 1,900 aircraft and more than 23,000 officers and men. It is divided into three combat aviation groups, the 165th Aviation Group and the 212th Combat Sup-

port Aviation Battalion at Da Nang.

The groups—the 12th CAG at Plantation, the 17th at Nha Trang and the 164th at Can Tho—provide both combat and combat support airmobility in their respective tactical zones.

In addition, the three combat aviation groups have under them one air cavalry squadron each—each having a ground force to provide reconnaissance and swift striking capabilities throughout the respective tactical zones, specializing in destroying enemy operations.

In addition to conducting the hot war of ridding the Republic of South Vietnam of its would-be conquerors, brigade units have established a reputation in civil action projects that is unsurpassed in the wartorn country.

From the hovoc of Hue to the ooze of the Mekong mud, brigade units have pitched in time and time again to rebuild that which was once with the enthusiasm for what can be. Orphanages, schools, Boy and Girl Scout troops, medical clinics, clothing distribution points and small housing projects have been provided the hapless victims of the war wherever brigade units have gone.

It is no small token of the esteem of the South Vietnamese government that the 1st Aviation Brigade was the first unit of division size or larger to receive the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm. It is still further acclaim that the brigade has received its second award of that medal, and the honor it signifies.

Major General Robert R. Williams, former commanding general of the brigade, said, on his departure from the brigade: "When the war in Vietnam ends and all the facts are gathered, I think that the record will show that the officers and men of this brigade have set a new high for professionalism, lore and military excellence for all past units in any war."



NEWSLETER

A NEW SIGHT FOR THE XM203 40MM grenade launcher, designed for attachment to the underside of a M16A1 rifle, has been developed by the U.S. Army Human Engineering Laboratories.

The new item features a quick sighting device which permits the user to put a round on target without making a manual range adjustment.

Mounted to the left side of the M16 handle, the sight has an easily adjustable range slide, and elevation and azimuth wheels for zeroing in the weapon.

The XM203 launcher, a pump action model developed by AAI Corp., Cockeysville, Md., fits both the M16A1 rifle and the XM177E2, a submachine gun variation of the M16. Weighing less than three pounds, the single shot device fires the standard family of ammunition available for the shoulder-fired M79 grenade launcher.

Prototypes of the new device are being field tested at the Army Test and Evaluation Command's Infantry Board, Fort Benning, Ga. If successful in the advanced test, the rifle-launcher combination could replace the Army's standardized M79 launcher. (ANF)

CHEYENNE HELICOPTER GUNNERS WILL "SEE" ground targets in total darkness when *Passive Infrared Night Equipment* gunsight, now being developed, is installed. The new sight system forms an image from infrared radiation given off by subjects. The new sight system, PINE, will present gunners with clear-as-day targets during the blackest of nights.

10th COMBAT AVIATION BATTALION headquarters was the scene recently for the presentation of the Valorous Unit Award (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for the unit's extraordinary heroism while in support of Operation Hawthorne during the period 1 June to 20 June 1966 near Dak To.

During the operation, the battalion conducted 25 combat assaults of platoon size or larger.

Since Operation Hawthorne in June of 1966, the 10th Combat Aviation Battalion, now commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James H. Burrell of Fairfax, Va., has received more than 250 major awards for individual valor.

HIGH FLIERS

Awards of Silver Star and above awarded 25 January to 11 March, 1969.

*CW2 Gary R. Weatherhead, 235th Aerial Weapons Company

CW2 Richard W. Geraghty, 175th Assault Helicopter Company

*1LT Allan C. Gilles, 170th Assault Helicopter Company

*WO William H. McDonnell, 170th Assault Helicopter Company

*1LT David E. Taylor, 3d Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry (1st OLC)

1LT William C. Hooper, 220th Reconnaissance Airplane Company

MAJ Richard H. Marshall, 7th Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry

CPT Charles S. Finch, 220th Reconnaissance Airplane Company

1LT Roderick A. Stewart, 220th Reconnaissance Airplane Company

MAJ William B. Wilder, 7th Squadron, 17th Air Cavalry

1LT Stanley Christian, Jr., 68th Assault Helicopter Company

CPT Floyd E. Edwards, 155th Assault Helicopter Company

*CW2 James D. Ozburn, 92d Assault Helicopter Company

*WO Larry A. Bodell, 235th Aerial Weapons Company

*Posthumous

HAWK HONEY



Judy Geeson
Photo Courtesy
United Artists

ABOUT VIETNAM:

In the Republic of Vietnam, sports serve a dual purpose. They not only provide recreational outlets for youthful energy, but also opportunities to create among the young a sense of nationalism.

Archery, for example, as a competitive sport heightens the goal of a government sponsored Junior Olympic Program towards national and international competition, and fans desire Vietnamese representation in the Asia Games and the World Olympic Games where archery becomes an Olympic Sport in 1972.

To assist in the achievement of these athletic aims, Headquarters, Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS) II Field Force Vietnam/III CORPS Tactical Zone initiated an archery instruction program under the auspices of the New Life Development Division/Youth Affairs Office. Starting in Bien Hoa City

Story by

SFC Edward J.G. Cannata



SFC Richard Wright, CORDS representative, helps set up target before the practice begins.

and spreading to Thu Duc, Saigon and Long Xuyen, the sessions were also coordinated through the director International Recreation Association and the Directorate of Youth, Vietnam.

The Archery Program is patterned after the US National Archery Association's Junior Olympic Program where the accent is on participation with ultimate goals toward national and international competition.

Under the professional guidance of archery expert SFC Richard E. Wright on temporary duty status with CORDS from the G3 Section, Headquarters US Army Vietnam (USARV), the first instruction in archery basic techniques was conducted at the Bien Hoa Provincial Stadium during July 1968 and attended by approximately 30 Vietnamese boys and girls.

In August, two more instructional sessions were held by Vietnamese archer Mr. Dao Dinh Thu

and eagerly participated in by more than 60 youths. The climax to these instruction periods was a tournament held October 26, 1968. In the appreciative audience were Vietnamese officials from Saigon and III CORPS Tactical Zone Youth Service Chiefs.

Late October saw another archery session conducted in Saigon at the Pasteur Institute for the Gio Khoi Association, a private organization interested in youth development and similar in structure and goals to the Boy Scouts of the Republic of Vietnam.

In November, classes were conducted at Notre Dame les Missions (a Catholic girl's school) at Thu Duc.

Approximately 40 students participated in the sport that provides excitement to those not completely motivated towards the combative arts.

The Vietnamese International Recreational Association (IRA)



SPORTS: PART III

Photos by MAC CORDS

and MACV Youth Affairs agreed on the strength of these responses to the instructional sessions to teach archery at the IV National Training Course conducted by the Directorate of Youth (DOY) at Long Xuyen (IV Corps). The class proved highly successful and gave basic archery techniques to approximately 230 Vietnamese youth leaders, teachers and recreational specialists. Archery has now been added to the IRA curriculum and has been endorsed by the Directorate of Youth.

From December 1968 through January 1969, a series of technique classes were arranged for 30 boys and girls by the Gio Khoi Association in the Cong Hoa Stadium at Saigon.

During January 1969 an advanced archery class was conducted at the National Training center in Saigon for 25 physical education teachers sponsored by the IRA, DOY and MACV Youth Affairs. The National Training Center has accepted Archery for a future training course.

The archery movement has been augmented by the organization of the Bien Hoa Association whose goal is the task of developing interest in archery throughout the Republic of Vietnam and providing a governing body for the emergence of youth archery clubs within present existing youth organizations. Distinctive insignia, individual recognition emblems, club charter and individual merit certificates have been designed, developed and printed with the approval of Government of Vietnam youth



Even the youngest of Vietnamese children have shown an interest the sport of Archery.

officials.

Messieurs Le Van De, Dao Dinh Thu and Nguyen Tan Phuoc are the leading instructors with the Bien Hoa Archery Association. Although Mr. Le Van Be is still on active duty with the Army of South Vietnam (ARVN), his leave time is spent at the association teaching eager students. Mr. Thu is presently working in Youth affairs with the government-sponsored Youth Service of Bien Hoa Province. He is a skilled Karate instructor and a booster of archery throughout the province.

Mr. Nguyen Tan Phuoc is pres-

ently employed by the International Recreation Association as its full time archery instructor and officially recognized by Colonel Le Ngu Hiep, Directorate of Youth. He assisted in the teaching of 25 physical education instructors at the National Training Center, Saigon during January 1969 and is presently establishing a research and development center at IRA Headquarters located at 32 Nguyen Hue Street, Saigon. As Secretary General of the Bien Hoa Archery Association and Youth Activities Director of the Gio Khoi Association, he is an archery dedicated professional.

Directorate of Youth officials estimate that approximately 5000 Vietnamese youth have either actively participated in or have observed instruction since the first exhibition by SFC Wright in the Bien Hoa Provincial Stadium in July 1968.

Since then two books on archery shooting techniques, coaching techniques and archery equipment have been published in Vietnamese. Plans have been formulated by government officials to expand archery to each of the III Region's twelve provinces by providing instructional kits consisting of archery equipment (local manufacture) and written material. The plan provides for the arrival of the equipment at each province to coincide with completion of IRA training sessions where youth leaders and teachers have learned the basic skills.

Instructional material includes illustrations prepared on hardboard charts, flip charts and 35-mm slides annotated in Vietnamese.

With the combination of youthful eager sports ambition and the professional instruction of archers such as Messieurs Le Van Be, Dao Dinh Thu and Nguyen Tan Phuoc, the Vietnamese will have the capability to send representatives to the 1972 World Olympics at Tokyo, Japan for the archery competition.

the splendor of...

TOKYO

Five hours from Saigon lies Tokyo, the world's largest city, where reality cannot be stopped at speeds slower than 1/500th of a second through a zoom lens.

Its population of 11,000,000 display a tenderness, beauty and simplicity in their personal and professional lives unmarred by a heritage of turmoil, poverty, desperation, industrial chaos and defeat.

To the Western mind, the Japanese have for centuries been seeming contradictions. Modesty, self-control and curiosity are so interwoven that all efforts to define them are perplexing, amusing and consistently intriguing.

The city is a progressive blend of ancient culture and customs with modern technology. To many Occidentals, the under-current of Japanese relaxation and workaday reconstructive inroads into international trade flow like the swift, channelized movement of water from Tokyo Bay's shoreline in its passage to the open sea.

Tokyo is the focal point of today's "Camera Culture" and internationally acclaimed as the center



By night the Tokyo streets are brightly-lighted beckoning you to forget time and live for only the moment

By lamplight the beauty of the Japanese woman reaches even greater heights.



of the light meter aristocracy who are captivated by the sights of the past and present and who capture on film these visual impressions for future enjoyment.

To returning R&R servicemen, the memory of Tokyo's Ginza is as lasting as that final morning's Sayonara to someone who cared. The Ginza is an electronic insight into Japan's future, a pulsating parade of a nation on the move, and a neon strip of glass encased buildings reflecting kaleidoscopes of color.

Bright as high noon even at 10 p.m. the Ginza is an invitation to taste and enjoy the things that

Story by
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money can and cannot buy. It is where everything "is."

Television sets, transistor radios, sensitized ultra-modern cameras, cultured and uncultured pearls, rainbow silk, coffee-colored mink stoles, suits of silk and mohair, perfume, sets of china cut in gold-leafed design, chrome-plated sonar systems of tuners, amplifiers, tape recorders, consoles, speaker sets, cutlery, brassware and silverware reflecting the artisan craftsmanship of the past and present and representative art forms are yours for a price which is "always right if you don't haggle wrong."

As the international night life capital, Tokyo provides thousands of diversions. There are Japanese clubs and cabarets where the taste buds are introduced to the breathtaking heated rice wine called Sake, and where R&R camera buffs are soothed after a hard day of F-stopping by specially trained Geisha girls eager to amuse, stimulate and console.

Popular American haunts are the Sands Club in the Pacific Stars and Stripes building, Harry's American Bar, Reggie's, the Gaslight and the VIP where Occidentals may accidentally meet Orientals.

Tokyo is also a friend to friends of good food. Hotels such as the Dai Ichi, Tokyo Hilton and the Yamato serve not only American and European cuisine but also traditional Japanese dishes such as raw and cooked fish, shrimp shell fish and Kobe beef. French cuisine

Photos by
SP5 Joseph F. Whinnery

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At the Sands Club nightly entertainment will help you take your mind off Vietnam

is exquisitely served at the Crescent, Peacock, and Rosier restaurants while Swiss, German and Spanish food is prepared at the Monte Carlo New Latin Quarter.

Tokyo is a visual experience. From the Tokyo Tower (taller than the Eiffel Tower by 13 meters) to the Great Buddha at Kamakura and from the ancient Meiji Shrines to the Imperial Palace, the sights and sounds of Tokyo are unfor-

gettable.

Memories of snow-encrusted Mt. Fuji, the city's museums, art galleries, radio and television studios, motion picture studios where miniaturized sets depict Tokyo awaiting the pounding fists and feet of cinemagic monsters and the serene terraced gardens where time no longer enslaves are all yours for the investment of time. A small investment with a large return.

Mount Fuji, the symbol of Japan





223D COMBAT SUPPORT AVIATION BATTALION



Pilot of an O-1 Birddog diligently searches for signs of the enemy

The Vietnam war is many things to many people. To the trooper in the Delta it is a seemingly endless battle against the sticky, oozing mud of the Mekong rice fields. To the clerk at Long Binh it is a paper clip war of endless DF's and MFR's. To many Vietnamese it is a life and death struggle for freedom.

It has been called the helicopter war and for good reason. The Huey slicks and gunships, the HueyCobra, Chinooks and Flying Cranes and the Cayuse have proven themselves indispensable in a war which requires mobility, firepower and logistical support. Throughout Vietnam from the DMZ to the Delta, choppers have become a reassuring sight to the men they support.

Photos by

SP5 Joseph F. Whinnery

Another aspect of the Vietnam war, one which has not received the publicity of the helicopter, is the Army Fixed-wing mission. These aircraft have quietly and without fanfare proven themselves invaluable by providing reconnaissance, surveillance and observation of enemy movements and activities.

The 17th Group's 223d Combat Support Aviation Battalion, Qui Nhon, Commanded by LTC Robert T. Cooper, is charged with performing these functions in the II Corps Tactical Zone. Aircraft of its six fixed-wing companies fly twenty-four hours a day supporting Free World Forces in II Corps.

The 223d Combat Support Aviation Battalion was officially organized at Nha Trang on May 15, 1966 and given the mission of fulfilling all fixed-wing commitments of the 17th Combat Aviation Group. The 223d's primary area of operations originally covered both the I Corps and II Corps Tactical Zones, but today they are primarily responsible for II Corps, in itself comprising over 45% of the land mass of South Vietnam.

Reconnaissance capability is provided by the four O-1 Birdog companies—the 183d "Seahorses" at Dong Ba Thin, the 185th "Pterodactyls" at Ban Me Thuot, the 203 "Hawkeyes" at Phu Hiep and the 219th "Headhunters" at Pleiku. These units serve as the airborne forward observation post for Free World Force Commanders with their visual reconnaissance and combat surveillance support.

Pilots of these units fly a variety of missions, directing fire for the 632d Artillery, ARVN Artillery and US Naval gunships lying offshore. On occasion they have also directed air strikes for the US Air Force. In addition they fly an assortment of other missions for MACV-J2, Republic of Korea Forces, Vietnam (ROKV), the 7/17 Air Cavalry Squadron, Special Forces camps, and the 173d Airborne Brigade.

These missions include artillery adjustment, convoy escort, combat observation, search and rescue missions, flare drop missions, PsyWar drops, administrative liaison visits, airborne resupply, and occasional

duties as Command and Control ships. They also fly mail to isolated units, locate lost LRP units, provide area photography and assist civic action programs with their supply capabilities.

Each aircraft is equipped with four—2.75 white phosphorous rockets, mounted two under each wing, which are used for marking locations of suspected enemy positions or for artillery adjustment. The Birdog is also equipped with two FM tactical radios and one AM radio. These are considered the planes armament and are all the more lethal because of their ability to call in devastating amounts of firepower.

The mysterious member of the 223d Combat Support Aviation Battalion is the OV-1 Mohawk. The battalion's Mohawk company, the 225th Surveillance Airplane Company, "Blackhawks" located at Phu Hiep, provide important surveillance with their Side Looking Airborne Radar (SLAR), their infrared and photographic capabilities and their visual recon flights. Commanded by Major David J. Amaral,

The "BUF" flying high over the mountains of II Corps.



the 225th flies twenty-four hours a day and has the best safety record of any Army Aviation unit in Vietnam—more than 19 months of accident free flying. In addition they daily fly the oldest Mohawk in service in RVN—tail number 00. This “Hawk” has been in South Vietnam since 1962 and is still in possession of its original equipment.

Normally the bulk of the missions assigned to the Mohawks are flown at night, however, prior to the TET holiday three daylight missions were flown daily to help head off any enemy movements and stem the possibility of enemy buildup. The result was a significant decline in the enemy's ability to get a large offensive in II Corps under way.

Altogether the four Birddog units and the Mohawk company give “Charlie” a lot to think about in the II Corps area. More and more often they ruin his day by



OV-1 Mohawk of the 225th SAC on an aerial reconnaissance mission

returning valuable information on enemy movements back to the appropriate sources. Approximately 80% of the intelligence in the II Corps is derived from the reconnaissance and surveillance activities

of the 223d. And approximately 50% of all tactical combat operations in the II Corps area are the result of the intelligence gleaned by the Birddog and Mohawk units.

The final company in the 223d battalion is the 18th Utility Airplane Company (Otter), “Low, Slow, Reliable” based at Qui Nhon and the oldest aviation unit in Vietnam to retain their original designation. Employing a fleet of U-1A's, the Army's largest (and only) single engine transport and the homeliest airplane in the sky, the otter is capable of operating on short unimproved strips carrying nine passengers or a ton of cargo. Nicknamed the “BUF,” (Big Ugly Flying machine) they provide air transport to small isolated bases with strips too short for larger transports. They are old and slow, but reliable and plug a gap in the Army's fixedwing aviation program.

Their's is not the glory and publicity which is received by other aviation units in Vietnam. They reap their satisfaction from the knowledge that they are quietly performing an important function and performing well. Other aviators and especially the enemy have the utmost respect for the aviators of the 223rd for they have felt their presence in the sky.

Tail number “00” the oldest Mohawk in Vietnam in preparation for yet another mission over II Corps Tactical Zone.



The Australians come to Vietnam fully trained the same as the Americans. Although they are basically maintenance personnel, there are several qualified crew members and pilots among them. Training in the Royal Australian Navy lasts for at least one year and some schools last even longer. The enlistment in the Australian Navy is for either 9 or 12 years, rather than the 3 or 4 in the American Navy. The average time in service of the Australians at the 135th is 6 years.

The nickname for the 135th is "Emu" which is also the name of a large Australian bird, somewhat like an ostrich, but smaller. Oddly enough, the Emu cannot fly. Their C-model Huey gunships are called the "Tiapans" after a small deadly Australian snake and their motto, "Get the Bloody Job Done" is a direct quote from a congratulatory signal sent by a supported unit after a successful operation west of Chi Lang.

Their area of operations is a large one, consisting of the III and IV Corps Tactical Zones. In the year and one-half that they have been operational they have supported all major American and Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) forces in this area with transport and gunship capabilities,



earning the Meritorious Unit Citation and the Valorous Unit Commendation. Flying consistently more than 2000 hours a month, and in many cases over 3000 hours, they have set a standard of excellence in their short time in Vietnam unequalled in the war effort.

Although there are only 46 Australians in the company, about 16% of the total strength, they

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have made their mark on the unit in many ways. "The hardest thing to get used to was the beards," said SFC Daniel Hood, 2d platoon lift sergeant. "Working with them has been the highlight of my tour in Vietnam."

The Australians and the Americans each have a great deal of respect for one another. Out of this respect has grown a tremen-

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dous amount of pride in their unusual unit.

Beards are common place among the Royal Australian Navy men. "It part of the Navy to wear a beard," said Petty Officer Murray Hermann. And according to Lieutenant Ian Speedy, "It shakes a few people up to see a pilot flying a helicopter and wearing a beard. It's the only way we can keep our identity." Lieutenant Commander Rohrsheim's only comment on the beard was, "They are worn with pride."

The beards and the men behind them have become a reassuring sight to the men they support daily. The professional and competent manner in which the two nationalities conduct themselves has made the experiment a success and has spelled disaster for "Charlie" on more than one occasion.

The Commanding Officer of the 135th Assault Helicopter Company, Major Paul Raetz says of the Australians, "They're all professional, all career. They possess exceptional qualification as mechanics and are well trained to do a great job. Their bravery and courage is outstanding."

Welcome words for the American and Australian governments and words of foreboding for the enemy in III and IV Corps.



THE MANY COLORS OF

SAIGON



Saigon-surrounded by barbed wire and bunkers, guarded by day and by night. A city intermixed with the old and the new, the rich and the poor. A city of fear and hatred and happiness and love. In many ways it is like Everycity and in more ways it is like no other city.

Most of all it is a city of color. Myriad colors which reflect the many changing moods and peoples and cultures of the city of Saigon. A city which has lost none of its color even after more than four decades of war.

On these pages are reflected only a few of the innumerable colors of the city. For the eye of the camera, like the eye of man, is incapable of capturing more than an infinitesimal bit of what is seen.





...THE JUDGE SAYS...

THE SOLDIER'S AND SAILOR'S CIVIL RELIEF ACT

by

Captain Douglas C. Arthur

There has been a traditional recognition by both the congress and state legislatures that certain safeguards should be provided in times of war and national crises to protect the rights of persons who are required to give up their civilian status and enter the armed services. The Soldier's and Sailor's Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, contains provisions designed to relieve members of the armed forces from concern over their inability to meet their civil obligations if such inability has developed by reason of their military service. The act does not in any case extinguish or cancel such obligations, but allows a delay in the time required for the serviceman to meet these obligations.

A central concept expressed in all of the act's relief provisions is the concept of "material effect." As an illustration, suppose an action were brought in a civil court in Kansas against a serviceman presently in Vietnam. The serviceman is notified of the pending action and replies that the Soldier's and Sailor's Civil Relief Act allows him a delay in the proceedings until he can return and personally attend to the matter. At this point the court is called upon to decide whether his military service does, in fact, materially affect the serviceman's ability to protect his rights. If so, then a delay in the proceedings may be granted.

As presently constituted, the act consists of seven articles. Articles I and IV provide definitions and administrative guides, and are not part of the relief provisions of the act.

Article II, designated "General Relief" is the heart of the act. This article contains the provisions under which servicemen may be granted, in appropriate circumstances, delays at any stage of a legal proceeding. The relief available under this general relief section may be brought on transactions entered into by the serviceman either before or after his entry into military service.

Articles III, IV, V, and VII provide particular kinds of specific relief.

Article III's sections relate to evictions, lease terminations, installment sales contract repossessions, mortgage foreclosures on real and personal property, storage lien foreclosures, and the rights of life insurance contract assignees. Except for evictions and storage lien foreclosures, the benefits available under the sections described above apply only to legal proceedings brought on transactions entered into by the serviceman *before* entering military service. Article III's benefits, unlike those contained in the rest of the act, are specifically made available to both the serviceman and to his dependents, who may seek them independently.

Article IV relates, generally, to Government guarantees of commercial life insurance policy premiums.

Article V provides a method of preserving the serviceman's rights to mining and public land claims.

Article VII provides the serviceman relief from obligations and liabilities which are not yet due and which may even be undetermined as to amount or value at the time. In other words, it allows him to anticipate a problem he is reasonably sure will develop and do something about it before it becomes an actual problem.

Courts have usually been quite liberal in their interpretation of the Soldier's and Sailor's Civil Relief Act. However, it should be remembered that while the act is designed to provide relief for the serviceman, its underlying purpose is fairness to all concerned parties. The courts should be neither strongly pro-serviceman nor anti-creditor.

Obviously, the relief provisions of the act do not provide specifically for every factual situation which may arise. If an obligation arises or a problem develops on an old obligation, see your legal assistance officer for guidance. The general relief provisions of the act usually do apply to the civil difficulties in which a serviceman may find himself. For more information or help with individual problems, see your Legal Assistance Officer.

